WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863. The Financial Situation. The present condition of our finances is one of the most gratifying indications of the stability of our cause and the strength of the public virtue. Money and credit being at the basis of our social system, anything that affects society demoralizes them. When the war broke out, the first consideration that pressed upon the Government was the necessity of providing means to meet its vast and sudden expenditures. It commenced the war by asking the people for a loan of fifty millions of dollars. This was deemed to be sufficient for the suppression of the rebellion; but the disaster at Bull Run only widened the breach, and presented to us a rebellion of enormous proportions, disciplined, strengthened, and powerful. Our fifty millions were swept away in a very few months, and the Secretary of the Treasury found it necessary to appeal to the patriotism of the country, and to take possession of its resources. The history of the Administration's subsequent policy in relation to the finances, is the most

extraordinary chapter in the history of the war. It involved one of the most overwhelming and embarrassing problems that ever engaged the attention of a statesman. The Secretary of the Treasury found before him a new country, unused to war, comparatively free from taxation, with crude and undeveloped resources, and wedded to the arts of peace. He might have gone to Europe and obtained the aid of the foreign capitalists, whose former confidence in our securities promised him an open and liberal market. But the honor of the country required that we should fight our own battles, pay our own bills, build our own ships, and manage our own affairs. The Secretary of

the Treasury remained at home. The policy of the Secretary of the Treasurv has been to obtain the vast amount of money necessary to carry on the war at the most reasonable rates; in other words, to pay the expenses of the rebellion without oppressing the people, or submitting to the oppressions of the Government. This money has come from various sources-the excise tax, the customs, negotiated loans, the issue of legal-tender circulation, and national subscriptions. The customs and the excise tax must ultimately pay these loans, and the interest now accruing upon them. The Government is simply asking the capitalists of the nation to advance the money necessary to keep the country out of bankruptcy and carry it back to peace. The Secretary of the Treasury in his management of the finances has frequently found his labor a difficult and thankless task. He was compelled to originate, and his suggestions were experi- that remarkable Southern man, who nearly ments. History afforded no comfort, as three years ago, in the House of Representahistory had no parallel. The war which tives of the United States, denounced the came upon every one like a whirlwind. finding us all calm and unprepared—our navy in distant seas, our army demoralized, our people apathetic and blind-was A. J. Hamilton, of Texas-were unremitparticularly embarrassing to the Treasury. ting in their herculean labors. In the and fall with the report of every skirmish, and the labor of weeks would be overthrown by the military mistakes of a went beyond all others in his denunciations morning. When the enemies of the nation of slavery, giving reasons for the new faith the credit was the first object of their assault, and the administration of Secretary CHASE was the subject of eager, repeated,

and wicked calumnies. During the sad and weary months of the last summer and autumn; the campaign on the Peninsula; the retreat to Harrison's Landing; the defeat at Centreville; the invasion of Maryland, and the inaction that followed the battle of Antietam, our finances suffered from the depression that overshadowed the country with the darkness of death. Gold advanced: credit fell; men with money abandoned the securities of the Government and invested in worthless stocks, gambling with gold, and making fortunes out of the misfortunes In the dreary time preceding Antietam and while a rebel army was within a short march of Philadelphia, the Government,

seeing the danger that surrounded the Treasury, established an agency in the city of Philadelphia, and entrusted Mr. JAY COOKE, the head of one of our most eminent banking houses, with the duty of receiving subscriptions and accumulating a loan. When Mr. Cooke entered upon the duties of this position it was a thankless task. Bankers and capitalists were timid and hesitating, and gave to the stock market the interest that should have been given to the Government. Knowing that to carry out the designs of the Treasury Department it was only necessary to reach the hearts of the people, Mr. Cooke established agencies in all parts of the country, occupied every avenue of intelligence, appealed to the patriotism of loyal men everywhere, and by reasoning, entreating, educating, and explaining-by showing to the people the great good that would come from sustaining the Government—the folly and the shame that any other course of action would exhibit—by taking advantage of the patriotic feeling we see in the great reaction now sweeping over the North-he | to the earth so many pestilential falsehoods succeeded in popularizing the great fivetwenty loan, and now finds the people so anxious to convert their currency into bonds every reading and thinking man in Pennthat it is only with difficulty he can meet the sudden and increasing demand. We have shown to the reader how, from day to day, these subscriptions increased. Not many days ago we predicted that the daily subscription would reach a million. Yesterday the amount subscribed was \$1,100,000, and from all portions of the country the demand is increasing.

We make this summary of the financial situation for the purpose of showing our people what seems to be one of the most encouraging signs of the times, and it would | tion, must not allow herself to be made an be impossible for us to allude to this gratify. | exception to the rule, or permit those traitors ing subject, without acknowledging the in. | who have been lashed, as with scorpions, by dustry, perseverance, and genius manifested | the people in other sections, to find a refuge by the agent of the Government in Phila- and a lodgement in the State in which the delphia. We congratulate the country upon | Declaration of Independence and the Conthe present prospect before us. The skies stitution of the United States were pro are bright; the loyal men are assetring their | claimed and perfected. Occasional. loyalty; our armies are about to advance, and the people are giving abundantly of Death of an Indian Chief at Washington.

loyalty; our armies are about to advance, and the people are giving abundantly of their substance and store. Let us have victory at Charleston, Richmond, Chattanooga, and Vicksburg, and peace will greet the blooming days of spring.

\*\*LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."\*\*

\*\*LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."\*\*

\*\*MARIINGTON, April 7, 1868.\*\*

We cannot measure by the ordinary pollicical standards the exact present and future value of the late Connecticut election. At no period in our history has so much interest been felt by the people as that excited by this terrible struggle between the opposing principles of slavery and freedom. The enemies of the work war, under the lead of one of the most popular men in Connecticut—aman who had fought in Mexico, had filled various high positions, and has accured general confidence by his affected reticence and modest—made a fierce effort for the mastery of the State. He was selected as their candidate for Governor, and for the first time in his life became outspoken in support of the worst and most dangerous doctrines. The moneyed interests of New York city, backled by the departments of that great in their letters of the worst and most dangerous doctrines. The moneyed interests of the worst and most dangerous doctrines. The moneyed interests of New York city, backled by the departments of that great in their section, as the first pass will be cause outspoken in support of the worst and most dangerous doctrines. The moneyed interests of New York city, backled by the departments of that great in their section, as the first pass will be cause outspoken in support of the worst and most dangerous doctrines. The moneyed interests of New York city, backled by the departments of that great in the life of the worst and most dangerous doctrines. The moneyed interests of New York city, backled by the departments of that great in the life of the section of the letters of the world have been contained by the connection that the reference of the world have been contained by the departments of that great claim to the world the strongest proof that the people of the United States had become tired of republican institutions, disgusted with their Government, and anxious for a dishonorable peace with the traitors who are seeking to tear out the vitals of their country. That cold, false, and wretched tool of the last Administration, the traitor Toucey, emerged from his place of concealment and dared to avow, not simply his con. fidence in the baleful teachings under the influence of which Buchanan assisted the conspirators to precipitate civil war, but to assert that the time was coming when these teachings would have to be accepted as a means of present deliverance and coming at 11½ o'clock. The collection embraces a number of pieces of great merit, which no doubt safety! The ablest sympathizers with Se- will be appreciated by lovers of art.

cession from other States flocked into Connecticut as they had flocked into New Hampshire, to assail the Administration, to misrepresent the measures of Congress, to gloze over the crimes and cruelties of the traitors, to clamor for peace on any terms, and to employ every artifice to seduce the people into the belief that the only way to close the war was to recognize the Confederacy, and so to drive them to the polls, terrified at imaginary

calamities, and filled with the idea that perpetual dishonor was better than a war for their own preservation. The columns of the Hartford Times, the chief organ of the Connecticut traitors, and all the papers in that State that repeated its falsehoods against the Government, were filled with articles that would have been applauded in Richmond or Charleston. Indeed, the public sense became so familiar with this constant appeal to a supposed popular disaffection, that what would have called forth the rebuke of the people one year ago, was, for weeks and months, passed by as a matter of course. In the midst of this saturnalia of treason, while bad men were coolly plotting the overthrow of the Constitution and the Union; while they were confidently calculating, not whether they would receive a majority, but how much majority would

reward their exertions; and while they were sending words of encouragement to those who conquered with them in other sections. and thrilling the hearts of Davis and his confederates with new anticipations of Northern division, THE GREAT REACTION COMMENCED. Thousands who had laughed at the assertion, in this correspondence, and in the letters and writings of the true friends of the Union, that the object at heart of the self-constituted leaders of the Democratic party was the destruction of the Republic, were at last convinced of the truth of these declarations, and, as quickly and as patriotically as I have frequently predicted they would, they rose from their lethargy, broke the chains

of party organizations, ranged themselves under the banner of the Republican party, and called in to their assistance the most eloquent and distinguished Democrats of other States. The contest was, as I have said, one of unparalleled excitement. The eloquent champions who responded to this appeal spoke a language inspired with devotion to the flag and intense scorn of those who were attempting to dishonor it. Their words fell upon the hearts of the people of Connecticut, and awakened there a living and a consuming fire against the sympathizers, and their utterances were car ried to every extremity of the Union. It is

something to remember that in this tremendous conflict (while I desire to draw no invidious distinctions between those who mingled in generous rivalry to do their uttermost for the good cause) Democrats took the lead. Brady and Dougherty, Wright and Dickinson, and last, not least, traitors by whom he was surrounded, and declared that he would fight against them as long as life was left in his frame—I mean

The sensitive nature of credit made it rise | New Hampshire and Connecticut.canvasses he acquired a reputation for irresistible eloquence that will never be forgotten. He opened their assault upon the Administration, that was in him, which swept away all objections and converted thousands to the

" Praise to the man! his words are driven. Like flower seeds by the far winds sown, Where'er beneath the sky of Heaven

The birds of fame have flown," Simultaneous with the intelligence from Connecticut comes the news from the great West, from St. Louis and Cincinnati, showing that the same elements which have worked such a revolution in the New England States, where treason expected to find a other section. Will not the Democrats, in and out of office, who may have been misled either by party prejudice or by the wiles of treasonable leaders, now see and tread alike the path of duty and of interest of the Government and the constituted authorities? For these mighty and wholesome changes, the Government is great-

ly indebted to the spirit that came from Pennsylvania, and particularly from the city of Philadelphia. The early and formidable organizations in your midst, commenced in the gloomiest hour, aroused admiration, and suggested imitation elsewhere. But as you have assisted and strengthened others, you must now look to yourselves. There is before you, in October next, an election far more important, if possible, than that just closed in Connecticut. You should take care that no Thomas H. Seymour is permitted to be chosen the next Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania—no man who believes in the treasons so recently and so insultingly thrown into the faces and thundered into the cars of your people by William B. Reed, George M. Wharton, George W. Biddle, Heister Clymer, William H. Witte, and their organs and echoes. Spread the truth far and wide. Let the doctrines that conquered somany hostile organizations, and crushed in New England, be put into the hands, so that they may be burnt into the memories of

sylvania. Above all, forget personal rivalries. Postpone, if you cannot forever extinguish, differences and divisions on the merits of men and the measures of expediency. Remember that the errors of your public servants can best be cured by giving them that public confidence which will enable you to confer with them privately and effectively; and remember, also, that every word of noisy complaint by friends is sure to be exaggerated by enemies. Pennsylvania, having started the great reac-

ENGLISH PICTORIALS .- "Le Roi est mort : Vive le Roi!" Samuel C. Upham, magazine and news-paper vender, has abdicated, (to enter largely into the patent medicine business, we are told,) and is succeeded by John J. Kromer, to whom we wish all London News, and also the Illustrated News of the World of March 21. The former, containing over hirty engravings and a volume of letter-press, consists of three sheets; the latter principally is attractive on account of its full-length portrait, on steel, of the new Princess of Wales. Surely these pictorials will save our future historians much trouble. THE special attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Gillette & Scott, in another column, of their sale of very fine oil paint-

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1863. Decisions in Regard to the Tariff by the Treasury Department. The following decisions has been made by the Se tary of the Treasury of questions arising from appeals, by importers, from the decisions of collectors certain articles entered at the ports of Boston New York, &c. Benzole or benzone, as it most closely resembles spirits of turpentine, is subject to the same duty, viz: 15 cents per gallon. The exaction of \$6 per ton on old iron boilers overruled for one reason among several others, that to constitute an importation within the true meaning of the law the arrival must be voluntary with the intent to import, which was not so in this case. Tanned calf skins were properly assessed at 30 per entum, the act of July last imposing an additional duty of 5 per centum on tanned leather of all de eriptions.
The exaction of 10 per centum discriminating

duty on sundry merchandise imported in Spanish bottoms is affirmed, Spain having no reciprocal treaty with the United States for exemption from such duties. Common blue-printed India China was properly sessed at 40 per centum ad valorem. Muslin de laine, and goods of similar description cents per square yard and 30 per centum ad valorem; vellum cloths 30 per centum ad valorem.
Certain importers having made entry before the act of the 1st of August, 1861, went into effect, but were unable to complete it by causes beyond their control, the goods must be considered subject to the rate of duty existing on the 31st of July last.

· Case of the Territorial Judges. Some of the ex-Judges of the Territories are preparing to test, before the United States Court of Claims, the question whether the President has the power to remove such officers at pleasure. Judge which is included with the others, continued to act on the Supreme Court bench of Utah for eighteen months after President BUCHANAN appointed his successor. Judge CRADLEBAUGH's asse ever, acknowledged him to the exclusion of the

Foreign Postage. The Post Office Department has just issued an order to postmasters, directing them from and after the 1st of May to collect in specie, or its equivalent, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain, Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium. The order at present enforced applies only to those mails on outgoing let ters. Under existing postal arrangements the postages collected on foreign letters must be accounted Indian Treaties.

The Indian Bureau has entered into a treaty o friendship with the representatives of the Kioways, Camanches, and Apaches, by which they are to receive annually \$25,000 worth of agricultural imple ments, &c. They agree to locate themselves separate from the line of emigrant travel. The delega tion of Utes now here express a friendly disposition and doubtless a treaty will be made with that tribs will all return to their homes this week, A New Bank Under the National Currency Act.

Messrs. RITTENHOUSE, FANT, & Co., of this city, and associates, have organized a bank, under the recent national currency act, to be called the Na tional Bank of Commerce, to be, located in George town. It will go into operation as soon as the Go The Minnesota Indians. The question as to what shall be done with the

convicted Minnesota Indians remains undecided. The President has the matter under consideration The Manufacture of Distilled Liquors-Revenue Decision. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that whenever distilled liquor is removed, and the quantity shall have been reported to the collector o the district to which the removal is made, and a cer tificate thereof is given by said collector and trans mitted to the collector of the district from which the removal was made, the bond required by a former decision shall be cancelled.

Government, including requisitions, United States notes, certificates, and bonded debts, was nine hundred and twenty-nine millions, at an average interes of three and one-third per cent. There are three hundred and forty five millions of treasury notes out, bearing no interest. This we have from official Minerals from the Pacific Coast. The General Land Office continues to receive from the States of California and Oregon, and the several organized Territories, rich and beautiful contributions of all kinds of minerals. The cabinet although

The Public Debt.

On the first of April the entire indebtedness of the

valuable specimers. Mr. Lincoln with the Soldiers. The President, and the party accompanying him to the Army of the Potomac on Saturday, will re turn on Tuesday or Wednesday. The "Five-Twenty" Loan. JAY COOKE & Co. exchanged \$70,000 of legal enders into the five-twenty loan, one day last week,

nade in Washington. Appointment. Wheretary of the Treashay been appointed by the law of Congress providing for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in the insurrectionary districts. Personal.

in this city, and such exchanges are constantly being

Capt. A. H. Kelly has been ordered to ordnance duty at Baltimore. Commander Colyoconesses has been detached from the storeship Supply and ordered to the com mand of the Saratoga.

Acting Master McRitchia has been ordered to the command of the Supply.

Paymaster MURRAY has been ordered to the Roa

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. The Attack Upon Charleston-Ominous Reticence of the Rebels-They Have Some Bad News.
WASHINGTON, April 7.—It is officially known here that the United States fleet of gunboats and iron-clads left Port Royal on Wednesday last, and would probably reach the scene of operations on Thursday evening. Up to 3 o'clock this evening no-thing further was known of their movements. THE REBELS HAVE BAD NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 7.—There are indications, but nothing of a definite character, that the enemy on the opposite side of

the river are in possession of information from some point unfavorable to their cause. They are unusually careful to prevent any of their papers from getting STATES IN REBELLION.

Singular Reports from Richmond-Bread Riot in the Rebel Capital—3,000 Women Attack the Government Stores—The Mili-tia and Jeff Davis Required to Suppress the Riot. BALTIMORE, April 7.—Colonel Stewart, of the 2d

Indiana Regiment, one of the fourteen United States officers just released by the rebels, who has arrived here, says that on Thursday last he saw from his prison window, in Richmond, a bread riot, composed of about three thousand women, who had clubs, guns, and stones. They broke open the Government and private stores, and took bread, clothing, and whatever else they wanted. The militia were ordered out to check the riot, but failed to do so until Jeff Davis and other high officials made speeches and promised the rioters that they should have what they wanted. All the other Union officers confirm this statement.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. Important from the Army of Gen. Banks— Port Hudson Probably Evacuated—The Capture of Ponchatoola—Success of the Federal Arms—Destruction of Rebel Pro-

NEW YORK, April 7.—The steamer Eastern Queer has arrived from New Orleans, with dates to the

sity otherwise orders. This has been deemed neces sary to prevent attempted frauds.

Texas advices, through rebel sources, say that Magruder has issued an order granting permission to transport cotton to the Mexican frontier. He says it is impossible to sustain the army without purchasing with cotton supplies from foreign countries The U. S. Bark Restless-The Prize Schr. New York, April 7.—The United States bark Restless, which left Boston on the 25th ult., for Port Royal, put in here to-day in distress, having suffered from continuous gales since leaving Boston, and having been obliged to throw overboard her battery to save the vessel.

The prize schooner Suc, captured on the 30th ult., off Wilmington, with a cargo of salt and dry goods, arrived this morning. She arrived off this port in the evening of the 3d, but the pilots refused to take her in, alleging that they did not get paid for such vessels; consequently, she was blown out to sea by the late gale. Subsequently she obtained a henevolent pilot from boat No. 1, and arrived this morning.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Movements Near Murfreesboro-Skirmish at Snow Hill, Tennessee-Morgan's Caval-ry Engaged-Victory of the Union Troops-The Town of Florence Shelled. THE OFFICIAL DESPATOH. The following has been received at the headquar ters of the army in Washington: To Major General Halleck, General-in Chief: MURFREESBORO, April 6, 1863 —General Stanley has returned from his scout, bringing in some forty or fifty prisoners, and three hundred serviceable horses and mules. He drove, Morgan's cavalry from the Peninsula whipped them from their stronghold, Snow Hill, north of Smithville, and but for their precipitate retreat, and the difficult nature of the country, vould have had a force in their rear, and captured their artillery and animals.

The enemy left quite a number of dead, and fled

towards McMinnville, losing many horses, saddles, and guns.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

/ Major General. THE ENGAGEMENT.

Newspaper despatches from Murfreesboro give the following account of a fight near Snow Hill on the following account of a light near Snow Hill on the 2d instant:

General Stanley, with about two thousand cavalry and Colonel Stanley Matthews' infantry brigade, started to capture Morgan's and Wharton's 6th regiment of cavalry and infantry at Snow Hill.

Beyong Auburn they drove in the recel pickets. The 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry turned the rebel right, while Minty's and Parmon's cavalry brigade, with Newell's battery, moved up in front. The rebels field. The enemy's pickets were encountered west of Liberty, and a considerable force of rebels was posted on the bluffs on the opposite side of Smith's fork. They resisted, but were driven back and formed on Dry Fork, from whence they were sgain driven. A third and stronger line was formed on Snow Hill. The 2dand 4th Onio Cavalry were sent to the rear and clarged, sabre in hand, broke the enemy's line, and thefight ended in the flight of the rebels. The rebel loss was from fifteen to twenty killed, a number wounded, and some sixty prisoners. Gen. Stanley captured thirty horses and mules, with a quantity of bacon and wheat, and destroyed considerable forage. The position of the enemy deleated Gen. Stanley's plan to surround and capture them. They escaped with their guns. Ourless we one might of the Tri Pennsylvania Caval

capture them. They escaped with their guns. Our loss was one private of the 7th Penusylvania Caval-ry, mortally, and two more slightly wounded.

General Stanley returned to Murfreesboro by way of Lebanon, capturing six prisoners at the NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. People at Liberty state that John Morgan's loss at Milton, in his fight with Colonel Hall, was three hundred; also that Bragg's army is now living ex-clusively on bacon and corn meal four pounds of acon and seven of meal per man weekly. It is reported that the gunboat Lexington and ome other boat shelled the town of Florence, Ala. on the 2d inst., and drove away a company of rebe cavalry stationed there.

A REBEL CONSORIPT CAMP BROKEN UP. NASHVILLE, April 7.—General Mitchell, with three hundred and fifty cavalry, went out yesterday on the Lebanon pike to Green Hill, and dashed into a rebel camp, where there was a large number of onscripts, with a furious sabre charge. He cap-ured fifteen, killed five, and secured all their arms, orses, equipments, &c. The rebels were composed parts of Morgan's and McCowan's men. Among

and a lieutenant of Morgan's cavalry.

A still house, containing forty casks of liquors was destroyed. The place was used for a conscripting rendezvous. One of our men was wounded. ien. Mitchell's command made a march of fifty-five miles in twelve hours. THE LATEST. TWO NEW EXPEDITIONS ON FOOT-RE-TALIATION FOR GUERILLA ASSAULTS THE TOWN OF PALMYRA BURNED. CAIRO, April 7.-The steamer Gray Eagle, from Memphis, has arrived. We learn from passenger that two important expeditions have started, the objects of which are not to be made public. The reports regarding the Yazoo Pass expedition are still conflicting. The preponderance of evidence s that it has not been abandoned.

the prisoners are Captain Bondy, 18th Tennesse

Last week, while the steamer C. D. Rine was passing down the Cold Water, it was fired into by uerillas. Several deck hands, and one engineer, vere killed, and the captain mortally wounded. In retaliation for the firing into the gunboat Saint clair, on the Cumberland, on Tuesday last, Captain Fitz, with a gunboat, went to the town of Palmyra Saturday, and, after giving the inhabitants time to leave, they burned the entire town. Another skirmish occurred on Saturday, near The Federal nielrate nu attacked by Blythe's Cavalry. The latter were renulsed: but their loss was not ascertained. Our loss was two wounded and two taken prisoners.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Seige of Fort Greenwood-The Enemy

Strengthening his Positiou-Reconnois-sance of the Rebel Works at Haines' Bluft. CINCINNATI, April 7.-A special despatch from Helena, dated April ed, says advices have been received from General Quimby's expedition to the 30th ult. No progress had been made in the reduction of Feet Const. tion of Fort Grenwood. Our forces were still in front of the enemy, and there had been considerable skirmishing between the pickets on shore. The enemy have improved the time by greatly increasing the strength of their works. They have received and mounted more heavy guns and are well suppled with ammunitim. It is the opinion of well-informed officers, direct from there, that our gunboats now there will not succeed in taking the place.

The country along the Tallahatchie is occupied by two regiments of Confederate cavalry, and swarm of guerillas. One of our mosquito boats entired in five from For attempts of the Coloracte, and in the channel of that stream had been discovered.

The first reconnoissance of Haines Bluff, by the gunboats was made by Admiral Porter. The object was one of reconnoissance only. They proceeded within range of the rebel batteries, and fired shots which were not returned. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST

Punishment of the Guerillas-Retaliation for the Murder of Our Soldiers on the Steamer Sam Gaty—Two of the Guerilla Murderers Hung. KANSAS CITY, April 7 .- Major Ransom, of the 6th Kansas, has just returned from a highly successful scout among the guerillas. He killed thirty-four, broke up fifteen camps, captured nearly all their camp equipage, arms, horses, &c., burned twentyeaders concerned in the butchery and robbery of the steamer Sam Gaty, destroyed a large amount of powder and other munitions of war. Only one of his men was wounded. He will return to the field in a day or two.

Guerillas. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 7 .- A messenger from Major Ransom's Battery of the 6th Kansas Cayalry, reports several skirmishes with the guerillas, in which twenty-five were killed, and the notorious Todd wounded. Their horses and equipments were The houses of twenty-five noted Secessionists of this county were burned last night, and a hundred head of stock taken.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES. Movements of the Blockade Runners-Importation of Slaves at Demarara-Discovery of Gold, &c. very of Gold, &c.

New York, April 7.—The Bermuda Royal Gazette,
of March 24th, has been received.

The British blockade runner Comubia arrived at
St. George's, from Wilmington, N. C., on the 22d of
March, with a cargo of 314 bales of cotton, twentynine casks of tobacco, and two casks of turpentine.
The British schooner St. George also arrived on
the 23d of March, from the same port, with 145 bales
of cotton, 160 barrels of rosin, and 65 boxes of tohacco. The shipping of the new crops had commenced, causing a revival of business. A bill has passed the legislature extending to other mail steamers, bringing letters from Europe or America to Barbadoes, the same privileges as are granted to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

DEMARARA. Trade is stagnant. Large numbers of Africans have been imported here from St. Helena. Seventy-four females, seduced from there by the promises of of a captain, were much disappointed, and the Governor refused to pay their passage. Gold has been discovered in the Cuyum river. ANTIGUA. Small-pox is raging fatally at Antigua. GRANADA. A joint stock company has been started, in which the Lieutenant Governor is a large stockholder.

Emigrants from the East Indies continue to ar rive, two hundred and eighty-four having just reached Jamaica from Madras. THE SHIP COLOMBO. The hull, spars, &c., of the wrecked Boston ship Colombo, were advertised for sale by auction at St. George's, Bermuda, on the 24th of March. Her cargo was also to be sold on the 26th. Marine Disasters. New York, April 7.—The ship Malton, for Liverpool, has returned With cargo shifted, leaky, etc. She fell in with, on the 5th instant, the schooner Julia Maine, from Boston, with lumber and ide for Key West, dismasted and water-logged. Took off Cartain Smith and the crew.

aptain Smith and the crew.

Arrived, brig Anna from Marseilles. The Steamer America Disabled. BATTIMORE, April 7.—The steamship America, from New York for Central America, with 700 passengers, put into Hampton Roads yesterday, in a disabled condition. Eighty of her passengers came up on the Baltimore boat: The steamer S. R. Spaulding has also arrived at Fortress Monroe from Hilton Head. The Alabama Spoken.

Ship in Distress. Newront, April 7.—The ship Charles and Jane, of Boston, from Manzanilla, twenty-four days for London, put in here for a crew and stores. Navigation of the Hudson. ALBANY, April 7.—Several steamers have arrived from New York, and the channel of the Hudon river is now free from ice.

No tow leaves for New York before Saturday.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—Flour heavy. Ohio extra \$7.5007.62%. Wheat quiet at previous prices. Corn dull at 95@96c for white. Whisky dull at 48@48%. Oats active and unchanged. Ship News. Boston, April 7.—Arrived ship Herald of the Morning, from London; bark Morning Light; from Palermo; bark City of Bangor, from Remedios; brig Ada Purvis, from Cardenas; brig Camria, from Matanzas; brig Shibboleth, from Cientuegos. SPRING RACES.-We have made exten-SPRING RACES.—We have made extensive inquiries as to the probable time when the spring regatta, or yacht races, will commence, but have failed to elicit any satisfactory reply. Most of the fast-sailing yachts have disappeared from the bosom of the Delaware. What has become of the Lilly, whose symmetrical form, and white sail used to add beauty and interest to the lively scenes on the Delaware? Surely, the climate is not now too cold for the Lilly. Our any gentleman of the sporting association give any information as to the whereabouts of this neat little fast-sailing craft? THE ELECTIONS.

Connecticut. THE UNION TRIUMPH CONFIRMED. HARTFORD, April 7.—Returns received from every town in the State, except Hampton, give the following vote for Governor: Buckingham (Rep.).... Seymour (Dem.)..... Governor Buckingham's majority will be 2,500. The Scnate stands 14 Union to 7 Democrats, and the House 139 Union to 94 Democrats, with a tie in For Congress, Messrs. Deming, Bandagee, and (ubbard (Union), and English (Dem.), are elected.

Massachusetts. THE VOTE ON THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION. BOSTON, April 7.—The vote in the State, yester day, upon repealing the two-year amendment law relating to naturalization of foreigners, was very light. The repeal was carried by a considerable ma-Maine. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS—UNION GAINS.

Tolkdo, April 7.—Charles M. Dorr (Union war Democrat), and the entire Union ticket, was elected Ohio. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE-UNION GAINS. COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 6.—The Democratic candidate for mayor of this city was elected vesterday The Councils are also Democratic. Cincinnati has gone Democratic. Zanesville and Steubenvillé have elected the Union ticket. In Portsmouth the Democrats elected their mayor, but majority of Union men are elected to Councils Chillicothe and Lancaster have gone Democratic Mount Vernon and Akron are Union.
CINCINNATI, April '7.—The Union ticket made a clean sweep, yesterday, in this city. The majorities will range from 500 to 1,500. It is a great triumph. The Democrats carried Columbus by a reduced majority. The Union ticket was elected in Chillicothe, which was unexpected; so, also, in Steubenville, making a large gain. The Butternuts don't know what to make of this counter revolution.
CLEVELAND, April 7.—The Unionists carried the city, yesterday, by a handsome majority. Mount Vernon and Akron are Union.

PORTLAND, April 7.-Jacob McClellan (Republi

The Republicans carried six out of the seven wards

Michigan. UNION GAINS THROUGHOUT THE STATE. DETROIT, April 7.—Partial returns indicate the success of the Republican State ticket by an increased majority over that received at the election ST. JOSEPH'S, Mo., April 7.—The election yested any resulted in the re-election of the present incumbents, with the exception of councilmen. The Unconditional Union ticket was carried throughout by

a large majority.

Kansas City, Mo., April 7.—At the municipal Union lection, yesterday, the entire uncondit icket was elected by a majority of 300. Kansas. MAISAS.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN LEAVENWORTH CITY.

LEAVENWORTH, April 7.—The city election, yesterday, resulted in the success of Anthony (Radical
Republican) as mayor, by 700 majority over Atwood
(Conservative Republican), who was supported by
the Democrats. The whole Republican ticket was
elected., Leayenworth has heretofore been Democratic.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, April 7, 1863. SENATE.

[CONCLUSION OF MONDAY NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS.]

MIS Introduced.

Mr. KINSEY, a bill directing the August interest on the tate bonds to be paid in the currency of the Govern-Mr. CONNELL, a bill relative to guardians; also, a supplement to the act authorizing the Wyoming Canal Company to compromise with list creditors; also, a supplement to the Girard College Passenger Railway Company; also, a supplement to the act establishing a board of port wardens in Thiladelphia. Resolutions.

Mr. KINSEY offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Adjutant General to furnish the Secate with an estimate of the amount of money required to pay officers of the younteers now in the service of the United States from the date of their commissions to the date when they were mustered into the service.

Mr. McCANDLESS offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to examine into the condition of all institutions to which the State appropriates money, and to report to the Senate at the hext session of the Legislature. Adopted—yeas 18, nays 13.

BRISC Considered. Bills Considered. The bill relating to corporations for manufacturing and mining purposes came up in order, and passed finally.

Mr. REILLY called up the bill to prevent the payment of the wages of laborers in store orders, which was discussed and passed to third reading. Adjourned.

HOUSE. (CONCLUSION OF MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.) An act relative to the Philadelphia and Crescent Navigation being under consideration, Mr. COCHRAN moved to amend so as to prohibit "municipal corporations" from subscribing to the capital stock. Postponed until Ilnreday. hursday.

A supplement to the Philadelphia and Montgomery.
Jounty Ballroad. Passed. A supplement to the Philadelphia and Montgomery County Baliroad. Passed. An act exempting the Mercantile Library Company from taxationwas opposed by Messrs. Barger and Quig-ley, and defended by Mr. Thompson. Lost. An act to prevent the fraudulent crossing of bridges. Lost. An act relative to filling vacancies in Councils was That wheneve to filling vacancies in Councils was called up by Mr. Barger, and passed finally, as follows: That whenever a vacancy shall occur in either branch of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, the President of Councils in which the vacancy occurred shall certify it to the sheriff at least twenty days before the general election, and the qualified voters of the ward to which the vacancy may or shall occur shall elect a person, at the next succeeding general election, for the unexpired term: Provided, That such vacancy shall have occurred at least four weeks before the general election.

SENATE.
Tuesday Morning, April 7. The Senate was called to order at 10½ o'clock by the Speaker. Petitions. Mr. CONNELL presented the petition of ninety citizens act to limit the caudiata countles for the passage of an action of the passage of action of the passage of the passa Railroad.

Mr. GLATZ, the petition of citizens of York county, for the passage of a law to prevent the emigration of neroes and mulattoes.
Mr SERRILL, a remonstrance against the passage of MIT SERRILL, a remonstrance against the passage of such is w.

Mr. RIDG WAY introduced a supplement to the act incorporating the Ridge-avenue and Manayunk Passenger Reilway Company.

Mr. CONNELL introduced a bill to consolidate the laws applicable to the Guardians of the Poor of Philadelphia.

Reconstrance Resolutions.

Mr. KINSEY offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that hereafter the Senate will meet at 10 o clock in the morning, and hold afternoon and evening sessions. Mr. BOUGHTER offered a resolution granting the use of the Senate Chamber to the Second Lutheran Congregation of Harrisburg, for public worship, until the first of August, which was adopted. Bills Considered. for information, he moved that the subject be postponed for the present.

Mr. WHITE said that this calculation included claims for damage to real estate and other matters not included in this bil. He did not think the class of claims in the bill would require one-third of the amount stated, and did not see how the State could avoid paying them. The motion to postpone was agreed to.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the bill legalizing the payment of bounties to volunteers, and appointed a crimities of conference.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Lombard and South-street Pussenger Railroad Company came up in order on third reading.

Mr. RIDGWAY offered a provise, that said company be authorized to construct their railway on said streets without the consent of Councils. Agreed to—yeas 17, nays 16.

nays 15.
The bill then passed finally.
The supplement to the Little Schuylkill Navigation and Coal Company came up in order, and passed finally.
The bill to prevent the payment of workmen and laborers in orders on stores came up in order on thir reading, was discussed, and passed finally—yeas 24, pages 9 reading, was discussed, and passed have a passed have 9.

Mr. JOHNSON called up the House bill to regulate railroad gauges, providing that all railroads connecting with the Philadelphia and Brie Railroad, not heretofore constructed, shall conform to the gauge of said railroad, which passed finally. whith the Industrial conform to the gauge of said railroad, which passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the resolution authorizing the Governor to purchase ground in the vicinity of flatrisburg for the erection of a magazine, which passed to third reading.

Mr. STEIN, on leave given, introduced a bill relative to the Treasurer of the city of Philadelphia, extending time of present officer for one year, and making the text of the city of the passed to the Conformation of the present of the passed to the passed to the term of school directors, which, after discussion, was postponed or the present.

Mr. WHITE called up the bill to authorize the Governor to furnish tourniquets for the use of soldiers from this State, which passed finally. Adjourned.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Adjutant General, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, calling upon him for an estimate of the amount of money required to pay officers of volunteers now in the service of the United States, from the date of their commissions to the date when they were mustered into the service of the United States. The Adjutant General submits the following estimate:

To pay balance of claims of officers of the Reserve Corps regiments. Field and company officers of three months regiments
Balance of regiments authorized by Governor.
Sixty regiments authorized by War Department,
Forty-two regiments organized since the passage
of the act of April 16, 1882...... 178,500 Damages to real estate awarded and estimated..
Payment of privates of the Reserve Corps, as provided in the act of April 16, 1862, and also in the bill now pending in the Senate......

Bills Considered. Mr. GRAHAM called up the bill in relation to the feed-ug of stock while awaiting transportation on railroads. Passed finally ing of stock while awaiting transportation on railroads. Passed finally.

Mr. KINSEY called up the bill to incorporate the Castle Valley Turnpike Road Company of Bucks county, which passed flually.

Mr. BOUND called up the bill to change the location of the Bank of Northumbertand from Northumberland to Enubury. Passed finally.

Mr. MCSHERRY called up the bill to incorporate the Adams County Railroad Company, with power to construct a railroad from York Springs to Bridgeport, Cumberland county. Passed finally.

Mr. NICHOLE called up the bill to incorporate the Holmesburg and Bustleton Turnpike Company. Tassed finally. inally.

Mr CLYMER called up the bill to incorporate the Reading and Columbia Telegraph Company, which passed finally.

Mr. RIDGWAY called up the bill to amend the act incorporating the Sonora Improvement Company. Passed corporating the Sonora Improvement Company, finally, Mr. KMITH called up the bill to incorporate the Chestnut Hill and White marsh Turnpike Company in Monfigurers county. Passed finally, A bill to confirm a contract between Edwin M. Lowis, of Philad lphia, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, or Philad lphia, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, or passed finally. is passed finally. •r. CONVELL, on leave given, introduced a bill in relation to escheats.

Mr. STEIN called up the bill providing for the levy-Boston, April 7.—Captain Scott, of the British schooner Roderick Random, recently arrived here, reports that on the 29th ult., in lat. 32 deg. 30 min., long. 73 deg. 32 min., he spoke the pirate Alabama, and exchanged longitude with her.

MIT. SI BIN Canted up in providing lot the sing and collecting of a special tax in certain township ing and collecting of a spe

TUESDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

The House was called to order, at half past 9 A. M., by
Speaker CESSNA. An act to clarge the location of the Northumberland Bank to Sunbury was read in place by Mr. BROWN, of Northumberland, convidend Northumberland, considered, and passed.
Northumberland, considered, and passed.
An act to divorce Elizabeth Watkins from George Watkins was considered. The wife pleaded desertion and adultery The Bouse refused to pass the bill.
A number of bills upon the private calendar (nearly two hundred) were read, and their final consideration posiponed until afternoon. Lombard and South-Street Railway. The clerk of the fenate presented a supplement to the combard and South-street Railway, as amended. (The Senate immediate these all control of the road from the hands of City Council.) The bill was considered, and nostponed for the present.

Numerous bills were reported from committees, among
them about fifteen extending the charters of country
banks for five years.

Adjourned until 23 P. M. Adjourned until 24 P. M.

ATPERIOON SESSION.

The House proceeded to the final consideration of bills upon the private calendar, and the following, among others, were passed:

An act exempting the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the Twenty-second ward, from taxuation.

An act to previde for old and faithful eacher in Philadelphia, who are discharged from other causes than moral delinquency, giving them one half their usual pay out of the rehool fund of their district.

An act to incorporate the Petroleum Storago Company of Philadelphia.

To incorporate the Western Insurance and Transportation Company.

To incorporate the Bridesburg Manufacturing Company.

pany.
A supplement to the Philadelphia Ice Company.
A supplement to the Little Schuylkill Navigation,
Railread, and Goal Compary.
An act in reference to jury damages for opening streets.

Exempting the Southern Dispensary of Philadelphia from taxation.

Authorizing the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to issue stock to the city of Erie.

Creating two additional assessors in the Twentieth ward. Vacating certain portions of Kingsessing avenue. Incorporating the Mahoning and Oil Creck Naviga tion Company.

Incorporating the Germantown, Manayunk, and Roxborough Water Company.

Relating to the American Protestant Hall and Library Association.
Over one hundred bills (of which the above only related to Philadelphia) were passed within one hour.
The account of the postmatter of Harrisburg, for postage during March, amounting to \$2,521.69, was pre-

sented.

Mr. REX moved to appoint a committee of five to investigate this account. Not agreed to.

Mr. THOMPSON moved to recommit to the Committee
on Accounts, and to authorize them to send for persons
and papers. on Accounts, and to authorize them to send for persons and papers.

Mr. REX, being called on to furnish evidence of malpractices, asserted that he had been handed the names of persons who were willing to testify to such malpractices in the Harrisburg post office.

At this point, a letter was received from the postmaster. George Bergner, in which he requested the members of the Legislature to comply with the post office law, and prepay their documents by stamps. The letter reflected severely on the character of those of the members who voted to investigate the accounts of the postmaster.

The SPEAKER declared that no such letter in such insulting terms could go upon the records of the House.

Finally, a special committee of five was appointed, gate the accounts.

Mr. REX stated that, one month since, he had made some remarks upon this tame, subject, which the name some remarks upon this rame subject, which the post-master (who was also publisher of the Legislative Re-cord) had never yet published in that record, as he was required to do by flaw

required to do by flaw.

Mr. REX, therefore, moved that the Committee on Printing be instructed to demand from George Berguer he fulfilment of his contract.

The motion was agreed to, and the Printing Committee was so instructed. ee was so instructed. An act repealing the act which requires the City Con-roller to publish statements in two newspaper. was controiter to publish statements in two newspaper, was considered and pussed.

An act repealing an act authorizing the appointment of a measurer of paving stone in Philadelphia.

It was claimed by the advocates of the bill that the office of measurer is a sineoure. The House refused to pass to third leading. nce of measurer is a sinecure. The House refused to pass to third leading.
The SPEAKER announced that the postmaster had sent back the mails from the House, and refused to acknowledge the frank of the members.
The committee to investigate the accounts of the postmaster was chosen—to consist of Messrs, Rowland, Laporte, Boyer, Brown (Mercer), and Glenn.
An act relative to the Allentown Bank (to increase the capital stock) was considered.
The House retused to suspend the rules to pass the bill to third reading. The house refused to suspend the rules to pass the bill to third reading.

An act to extend the charter of the Bank of Northern Liberties, in the city of Philadelphia, for five years.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, offered the following amendment: Provided, that sixty oays before the expiration of the present charter they shall deposit with the Auditor General such securities as are required by the free banking law of the State.

The bill was discussed until 5% P. M.

Tourniquets for the Soldiers. The following is a copy of the act for the purchase of tourniquets for the Pennsylvania soldiers, as passed finally, with the amendments of Mr. Jackson, adopted heally, with the amendments of Mr. Jackson, adopted on reconsideration:

SECTION I. Be it enacted, &c., That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby, authorized to procure for and furnish to the Pennsylvania troops now in, or that may hereafter may be called into the service of the United States, such number of tourniquets for the use of the said soldiers as he may deem proper, not exceeding fifty for each regiment, to be paid for by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Attorney General, out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the tourniquets thus furnished shall not be considered the private property of the soldiers, but shall be inspected and distributed by the Surgeon General of this State, and of such that we have and regulations as he may slope, and me private property of the soldiers, but shall be inspect ed and distributed by the Surgeon teneral of this State, under such rules and regulations as he may adopt, and to be accounted for by the surgical department of each regiment.

THE CITY. 

WIND. WIND. WIND. WIND. WNW. WNW ESSAY AND DISCUSSION AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.—Last night was the occasion, at the
Horticultural Hall, southwest corner Broad and
Walnut streets, of the regular monthly meeting of
the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. The topic
of the essay to be read was the "Arrangement and
Management of Flower Gardens." The essay was
to have been prepared by Mr. Henry A. Dreer.
Pressure of business, however, preventing this gentleman from doing so, Mr. Walter Elder voluntarily
furnished one on the same subject in place of that
gentleman. The essay began with the statement
that in Great Britain it is now fashionable to have
the ground of flower gardens in grass, and beds of
different forms dug out of the sod for small flowers.
The trees and shrubberies, instead of being planted
among the beds of smaller flowers, are arranged in
clumps in other parts and along the skirts. The
grouping of the beds of small flowers at one place,
shrubberly at another, and trees at another, shows
the different departments of the ornamental garden
to advantage. In constructing flower-gardens among
ourselves, some shelter should be given from the
winds of winter and the dry air of summer. Evergreen hedges are advisable for this purpose. A well
or cistern in the middle of the grounds might be employed. If rams are used, a pipe might be run
into the cistern, and a fancy pump set in the ESSAY AND DISCUSSION AT HORTICUL-

ployed. If rams are used, a pipe might be run into the cistern, and a fancy pump set in it. An arbor on both sides of the pump, to train vines on; trellis-work, for fancy climbers; such as Manettia, cypress, Maurandia, Thunbergia, nasturtium, etc., might likewise be employed. The arbors could be clothed with climbing roses, Westeria, sweet clematis, jasmine, honeysuckle. A rosary arch or oval on each half of the garden, a few dwarf shrubs on the side, look very pleasing. When the beds are formed, the soil for at least eighteen inches the state of the soil for at least eighteen inches the soil had a soil might wholl; with beds are formed, the soil for at least eighteen inches deep should be all dug out, and mixed wholly with a quantity of leaf mould, rotted manure, and sharp sand. The same general principles are to be observed in constructing a flower garden in an open lawn. In arranging them in public parks, the British style of grouping each department is best. In planting the beds of small flowers, the ribbon style might, perhaps, be widely and advantageously adopted, and large numbers of bulbous and tuberous rooted plants. A small brooklet running through the garden, with fancy bridges over it, and clothed with flowery vines, and with the grassy sod reaching to the edge of the water, furnishes a delightful feature. A green-house will be found a most excellent helpmate to the flower garden.

The essay was followed by a short discussion, in which Mr. William Sanders, superintendent of the Experimental Garden at Washington, took a leading part.

Upon the table were some very fine speciments of

Experimental Garden at Washington, took a leading part.

Upon the table were some very fine specimens of applies and grapes, accompanied with a letter of explanation from Mr. J. E. Mitchell. The letter stated that the specimens came from Mr. Rufus A. Grider, Pennsylvanian of the Fruit Growers' Society of Easton, remaining the Fruit Growers' Society of Easton, Pennsylvanian, below Baltimore, and said to be capable of the Fruit Growers and the series a free growth, and bears large crops of perfect fruit of uniform size. Number two was called White Spitzenbreg. This variety possesses a first-rate local reputation around Bethlehem, and old trees are now in budding there, and also at Nazareth. Number three was called Blue Spitzenberg. It is well known also about Bethlehem and Nazareth, but does not appear to be as good a keeper as number two. Specimens of the Colmton grape, kept in charcoal, and of the Isabella, kept in millet seed, but which did not succeed very well, were very noticeable.

A SHARP SWINDLE.—Another instance of a sharp swindle, brought to our notice yesterday, occurred in this city a few days since. The victim was John Dill, a German, living in Northampton township. He is a small farmer, and occasionally takes poultry and produce to market for sale. On his way thither last week, and when near the city, he was accosted by a genteel-looking man, who wished to know what he had for sale. The stranger looked at his poultry, and bargained for it at 15 cents per pound, telling Dill that he wished it delivered to his wife at the market at Fourth and Callowhill streets, where he would receive his pay. He very familiarly jumped in and rode to the appointed place with Dill. A woman was then called up, and they had the poultry weighed, amounting to 102 pounds. She handed the man \$15.30, who remarked to Dill, "I will not let you have this, but will give you better money when I pay you for the butter," They proceeded together to deliver the butter, as he said, to his butter woman. Arriving at the place, he told Dill to wait, and passed in. Dill did wait, but he never saw his man, money, or poultry again. A SHARP SWINDLE.—Another instance

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The funeral of the hat Thomas Mason, Jr., of the Anderson Troop, took place yesterday morning at half past 10 o'clock. The coffin, covered with the American flag, and borne upon the shoulders of young men, who were brave members of the Troop, was carried into the Union M. E. Church, on Fourth street, below Arch. The Rev. Wesly Kenny, D. D., read a portion of the sacred scriptures. The Rev. Wesly Kenny, D. D., read a portion of the sacred scriptures.

The Rev. Franklin Moore delivered an impressive and eloquent address, in which he alluded to the bravery and Christian virtues of the deceased. His character was beyond reproach. At the battle of Antietam he behaved bravely, and rendered good service to his country. Though he has passed away, yet his name will adorn a bright page in the history of the great and most causeless rebellion, and generations yet to come will look upon the name of Thomas Mason, Jr., as that of one of the martyrs to civil and religious liberty. The ceremonies were deeply interesting; unbidden tears starting in the eyes of many of the listening spectators as the soletnn proceedings progressed. The interment took place in the ground on Arch street, near Fifth.

REBEL PROPERTY CONFISCATED.—W. A. REBEL PROPERTY CONFISCATED.—W. A. P. Campbell, a licutenant in the United States navy, who was stationed in the Naval Asylum, in this city, disappeared very suddenly soon after the breaking out of the rebellion. Nothing was known of his whereabouts until last week, when a publication in a New York paper announced that Campbell had been dishonorably dismissed from the United States navy, he having entered the naval service of the rebels. A notification was given to the proper authorities in this city, and a day or two since Deputy United States Marshal Jenkins went to the Naval Asylum for the purpose of obtaining whatever property Campbell left behind. He stated the object of his visit to Com. Engle, and was cordially received. Mr. Jenkins then took possession of several uniforms, swords, pistols, and other articles, and removed them to the marshal?s office as being forfeited to the United States by the treason of the owner. to the United States by the treason of the owner. A HOSPITAL CHANGED IN NAME.—The

A Hospital Changed in Name.—The Surgeon General of the U. S. Army having approved the suggestion to designate the general hospital, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, by the name, and in commemoration of the distinguished and lamented Surgeon Thomas G. Mower, of the army, it is announced that, in tribute to the memory of one to whom the Medical Department of the army owes so much of its present position; who purified its ranks, elevated its standard, and rendered his own name synonymous with the character of the corps; this institution shall hereafter be known as the Mower General Hospital.

Beyong Divisional Westers & See at Being Demolished.—Workmen are at BEING DEMOLISHED.—Workthen affe at present engaged in tearing down the old Sansomstreet Britist Church, and in its place will be erected an extensive livery stable. The history of this church is an interesting feature in the religious annals of Philadelphia. The church, in its day, was one of the most prominent owned by the Baptists. Its congregation erected a more modern one, at the corner of Nineteenth and Brandywine. Ever since Layne's Hall was leased for commercial purposes, the "Noontide" prayer-meeting of business men has been held in this church.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

Gold was comparatively quiet to day, the rates moving between 151@153, opening at the former and closing the same. Parties are disinclined to operate while so important an event as the assailment of Charleston is progress, the bears being afraid that it may not be cap-tured, while the bulls are too nervous on the subject to feel safe in operating for its occupation by our forces. The risks of war, in despite of all preparation, are beginning to be understood; hence the caution. Government securities continue in strong demand, with an upward tendency in prices. Money is still easy at 5@6 per cent. Prime paper very scarce. Conversions of the legal-tender notes into the five twenty sixes are on the increase again. To-day, at the office of Jay Cooke, Esq., one million one hundred thousand dollars were subscribed. There seems to be a steady current of demand seting in from all parts of the country. which hids fair to increase in volume daily, and should the city of Charleston fall soon, our disappointments in the West would be overlooked, and the people come forward more eagerly than ever to sustain the credit of the The stock market was active and excited, with some year certificates at par; State fives were in demand at 102; conpons at 105%; new City sixes were steady at 110;

the old at 105%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st mortgages, sold at 114; Philadelphia and Erie sixes at 104; Reading ixes were steady; North Pennsylvanis sixes sold at 90; lamden and Amboy sixes. 1883, at 103; Morris Canal, 1st nortgages, at 105; Schuvlkill Navigation sixes, 1892, at 71%; Susquehanna Canal sixes at 42, and Elmira seven Reading shares rose to 411/2, and closed strong. Cata-Reading shares rose to 41%, and closed strong. Cata-wissa sold at S; the preferred rose to 25, but fell off before the second board. The stockholders had a meeting to-day, and the report of the business and condition of the road was read, which proved very satisfactory to most of the holders. One or two parties became frightened because a dividend was not declared. The company possess the means to make a dividend on the preferred stock, but they intend to appropriate them to putting the

America; 120 for Philadelphia.

United States Bonds, 1881.
United States Gertificates of Indebtedness.
United States 73-10 Notes.
Quarterinasters' Youchers...
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness...
Olders for Certificates of Indebtedness...
Olders Demand Notes. Yew Certificates regiment.
SEC. 2. That the expense incurred by the first section of this act be charged to the General Government, as part of the outfit of the Pennsylvania troops. quote foreign exchange for the steamer York, as follows:

vidend of two dollars and a half per share, payable or the 9th inst. at the Bank of America, New York, Also. stock dividend of three shares per hundred. The official averages of the banks in the city of New previous weekly statement of March 23: and also with the movement of this time last April 9, '82, Capital ... \$89,031,000 Loans ... 122,477,484 Specie ... 33,764,382 Circulation ... 7,699,641 Cross Deposits ... 112,478,197 Exchanged ... 17,495,572 Undrawn ... 94,162,625 In Sub-Treasury ... 5,388,491

The New York Evening Post of to-day, says Wall street has been extremely devoid of excitement or activity, and, excepting in connection with factitions demand created by the speculative cliques, there is little or no animation exhibited in the general market. National securities are this morning less strong than for some days past, as the five-twenties, gold certificates, and other popular securities, are engrossing at present so overwhelming a share of attention.

The inquiry for seven-thirties is still active, and those of October and April have advanced one per cent, so that their price again approximates to that of the August and February issues. These notes bear such a large rate of interest, and are, at the pleasure of the holder, so easily convertible into long six per-cent, stock, that at present they seem to be regarded as the most choice security of the Government, especially as no further issues will be made hereafter.

Gold is barely sustained at about the lowest quotations of last evening; but transactions are nominal, for speculation is for the moment paralyzed, as no one can foresee the result of the efforts to stop the proposed gold legislation in Albany, or the results of that legislation if the opposition to it should fail.

The demand for loans this morning still falls below the supply of capital seeking employment. But the Government rate of five per cent. for temporary deposits keeps the rate of interest for loans on call very sleady at six per cont. Wall street has been extremely devoid of exc per cent.
The market opened heavy on Governments, but the

Tn.
U. S. 6s, 1881, reg ... 104%
U. S. 6s, 1881, cou ... 104%
U. S. 73-10 p. c. T. N. 105%
U. S. 1 year Certif gold 100
American gold ... 151%
Cennessee 6s ... 60 Adv. Dec 99 102% 62% 103 90 69% 93 97% 91 59% 39% 30% 

Exchange is dull at 166@167, or 3.35 for francs. | 50 | Schy Nav pref. | 17 | 500 | 00 | 102 | 100 | 100 | 00 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

Semi-weekly Review of the Philadelphic The Breadstuffs market continues dull, and prices re main about the same as last quoted. Flour is unchanged. Wheat is rather lower. Corn and Oats are in good demand. There is a moderate business doing in Molasses. Sugar is firm, but frere is very fittle doing. Cetton is very dull and lower. Payal Stores continue caree. Oils are without any material change FLOOR.—The market continues defl, there being very little demand either for shipment or home use, with sales of 3,000 bbls, including 400 bbls good extra at \$7, and 1,000 bbls extra family at \$7.50@7.75 \$3 bbl. The Jayrie's Hall was leased for commercial purposes, the "Nontide" prayer meeting of business men has been held in this church.

ELECTION OF OPPICERS.—At an election held on Monday, April 6th, of the Philauthropic Association, the following named were election. Freedom of the following named were election. Presented the following named were elected. Presented the following named to respect to the following named were elected. Presented the following named to respect to the following

FISH.—There is a fuir demand. Mackerel sall in a small way from store, at \$130 for 1s. \$3 50000 50 for 2s. \$607.50 for mature and large 3s. Pickled Herring are duil at \$304 51 Coolinh are also very duil, and merely nominal at \$5. 200 50 the 100 for far dry line. FUIT.—There is nore doing in foreign. A cargo of oranges and Lemons has arrived, and part sold on private terms. Good free is wanted and brought fail priess. Of Domestic the saute is wanted and brought fail priess. Of Domestic the saute for peed limited at \$304 50 for Green Apples 400 for 9 lb for Dried do. and 70 llc for Peaches, unhared, quarters and halves. HOPs are unchanged, and quiet at 250 30c for Eastern and Western D LEATHER.—There is little or no stock of the former here to open the in, and the market for Dry Hides is duil. For the latter, prices are steady, but the sales are limited for the want of stock.

LUMIBER is more active, and sales of White Pine are reported at \$21021, and Laths by the cargo at \$1.5501.60 B M. MILAS SES is quiet but firm, with small sales of Cuba at 4404 for clayed, 430466 for Muscovado, and about 500 bbs. New Orleans, mastly by anction, at \$25021. NAVAL STORES.—The market is dull. Spirits of Tur-PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1968. at 486/41c for clayed, 45/26c for Muscovado, and about 500 bbls. New Orleans, mostly by auction, at 32/26/5c, cash.

NAVAL STORES.—The market is dull. Spirits of Turpentine is selling at \$3.78 gallon, which is an advance. Rosin is selling at \$4.78 gallon, which is an advance. Itosin is selling at \$4.76 gallon, which is an advance. Olls.—There is very little movement in sperm and whale, and prices are unchanged. Lard Oil is lower, and selling at \$6.10 for winter. Linseed has declined, and is duil at \$1.70. Fetroleum is dull, and sales 662,000 bbls crude are reported at 17.9 dife, at which rate there is more inquiry. Refined sells as wanted at 300 kg in bond. You are selling at \$6.50 for bright loss, duty paid.

You have the continues in demand, and soft, if here, with a selling at year little Garing or selling, and prices of East India range at 72/26/8/c 7 fb.

SALT is firm but tule, and no arrivals or sales have come under our notice this wed, channel or Cloverseed, with sales of 1.500 bus at 48/26/3.75 p bus, and 1.000 bags from second hands are good of the sale of 1.500 bus at 8/26/3.75 p bus, and 1.000 bags from second hands are priced at 2/26/2.50 p bus. Timothy is selling in a small way at \$2.76/2.50 p bus, and Flaxeed at 88.8.64/2.57 p bus, the latter for recieaned seed for sowing.

SPIRITS.—There is nothing doing in foreign.

and larren at \$5.0094. 25 p bus—the latter for recieaned seed for sowing.

PER 1718.—There is nothing doing in foreign. New Ingland Rum is steady at \$56700 p gallon. Whisky is lower, with sales of bbls at \$63600 p; hhds at \$70, and \$370dge at \$5660 p; hhds at \$470, and \$370dge at \$5660 p; hlds at \$470, and \$10dge at \$5660 p; hlds at \$670 p; hlds at 

possess the means to make a dividend on the preferred stock, but they intend to appropriate them to putting the road in perfect order and improving their running stock. If the business of the road continues to improve to the same extent as during the first quarter of the present year, a dividend will be declared before another year. Philadelphia and Erie stock rose from 42 to 41½, closing at 43½. Minehill fell ½. Pennsylvania rose ½. Norristown sold at 57; Harrisburg at 66½; Long Istand at 36. Elmira was steady at 11½. Spruce and Pine sold at 16; Ridge Avenue at 18½; Arch street at 29. The others were steady. Schuylkill Navigation sold at 7½; the preferred at 17. 64 was bid for Morris; the preferred selling at 135½. Susquehanna sold at 7; Lehligh scrip elling at 13514. Susquehanna sold at 7; Lehigh scrip

at 42; Hazleton coal at 55; Big Mountain at 4. Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank sold at 57, 145 was bid for North The market closed steady, \$58,000 in bonds and 4,400 ares changing hands. Drexel & Co. quote: Messrs. M. Schulze & Co., No. 16 South Third street

York, as follows:

London, 60 days' sight 166 (2018)

Do. 3 days 166 (2018)

Paris, 60 days' sight 3135 (334)

Do. 3 days 315 (335)

Antwern, 60 days' sight 3135 (334)

Bremen, 60 days' sight 119 (2018)

Hamburg, 60 days' sight 64 (2018)

Hamburg, 60 days' sight 110 (2018)

Leipsic, 60 days' sight 110 (2018)

Leipsic, 60 days' sight 110 (2018)

Amsterdam, 60 days' sight 61 (2018)

Amsterdam, 60 days' sight 61 (2018)

Amsterdam, 60 days' sight 61 (2018)

Amsterdam, 60 days' sight 62 (2018)

Market irregulær.

The Long Island Railroad Company has declared a dividend of two dollars and a half per share, payable on York, for the week ending Saturday last, April 4, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the Decrease of loans. \$589, 493
Decrease of specie 60,570
Decrease of circulation 1,212,503
Decrease of undrawn deposits 2,838,423
Including the exchanges between the banks through the Clearing House, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the pravious veachly report general comparison with the previous weekly report,

& Co.

Schr Cerro Gordo, Buckaloo, from Newbern,
Schr Prince Aifred, Garwood, from Washington,
Schr Wm G Audenried, Hewett, from Boston,
Steamer Alida, Robinson, 24 hours from New York,
with mose to W P Clyde.
Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, 19 hours from New
York, with mose to W M Baird & Co.
Steaming E A Souder, Perrine, 30 hours from Fortress Monroe, in ballast (for repairs) to U & Quartermaster. 163, 363, 846 18,391, 948 CLEARED. Schr Cerro Gordo, Buckalco, Boston, Sinaickson & Glover.
Schr Excelstor, Riley, Boston, E R Sawyer & Co. Schr Prince Alfred, Garwood, Pawtucket, Castner, Siickney & Wellington.
Schr Siissan E Ja, ne, Busby, Mystic, do Schr Saratega, Adams, East Cambridge, Blakiston, Graff & Co. Schr Almira. Travers, Washington, C F Norton & Co. Schr Almira. Travers, Washington, C F Norton & Co. Schr Zeno. Fields, Baltimore captain
F Schr E A Cummins, Kelley, Georgetown, C M Taylor, Schr William & Mary, Simmons, Alhxandria, Westmoreland Coal Co. Schr Specie, Smith, Alexandria, A C Cattell & Co. Schr Specie, Smith, Alexandria, A C Cattell & Co. Str J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr. Str Buffalo, Mooney, New York, W P Clyde.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES. Del. April 5.

The schrs Eliza Hamilton, of New Haven, and L H
Endicott, both loaded with hay, and bound to Washington, are ashore inside the lighthouse. The steamer Patroon, from New York for Washington, with provender and 102 deservers, (soldiers) before reported ashore off this place, is full of water. The deserters are ashore, well quartered, and will be sent South in a few days. There are at anchor in the roadstead two steamers, one ship, two barks, four brigs, and from eighty to ninety schrs, nearly all of which are bound South, with hay, straw, coin, flour, meal, beef, pork, &c. Wind ENE.

Yours, &c. Yours, &c,

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence, arrived at Boston

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

AT THE MERGEANTS' RXOHANGE PHILADRLPHIA.
Ship Robert Cushman. Otis. Liverpool, soon
Ship Latharine, Freeman. Liverpool, soon
Bark Cora Linn, (Br) Killam Liverpool, soon
Bark Guiding Star, Bearse. Liverpool soon
Bark Florence Chipman, Jones Liverpool, soon
Bark Storence Chipman, Jones Barbadoes, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1863.

eun Rises......633-sun sets.......631 High water......632

ARRIVED.

Brig Ambrose Light Stabl. from Cardenas 25th ult, with molasses to John Mason & Co-vessel to J E Bazley

& Go.

Big Orozimbo, Tracy, 3 days from New York, with empty barrels to Twells & Co.
Schr J C Brooks, Graffam. 11 days from Matanzas, with

Schr J C Brooks, transm. Hours and Mew York, in molesses to captain.
Schr Mary Farrer, Condon, 4 days from New York, in dallast to Twells & Co.
Schr Fair Dealer, Cox, 6 days from New York, with empty barrels to Twells & Co.
Schr Linna, Hunter, I day from New Castle, Del, with

Scor Limna, Hunter, I day from New Castle, Del, with sorn to Jas Barratt e, 5on.
Schr Farmer, West, 2 days from Milford, Del, with sorn to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr hebecca, Ross, I day from Lewes, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Facket, Truax, I day from Leipsic, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Kate Stewart, Tague, 4 days from New York, in ballast to E A Sonder & Co.
cchr galle M Atkins, Atkins, I day from Milton, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Sch. Gori, Musten, I day from Brandywine, Del, with Gori to Kat Lea.

Schr Effort, Doughty, 3 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballect to captain.
Schr Markaret Powell, Fenton, 4 days from Georgetown, with old iron to captain.
Schr Mignionette, Jones, 8 days from Baltimore, with mill feed to k M Lea.
Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Garrison, 4 days from Washington, Dot, in ballast to D Stete-on & Co.
Schr Jas Barratt, Nickerson, 5 days from Barnstable, in ballast to captain.
Schr War Steed, Cash, 5 days from Barnstable, in ballast to Captain.

last to captain. Schr Eagle, Newell, from Newbern, to Tyler, Stone

EDMUND A SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, EDWARD C. BIDDLE,

yesterday.
Ship Wyoming, Burton, for Philadelphia, entered for loading at Liverpool 20th ult.
Ship Battasara, Robertson, was adv. at Liverpool 21st—Bark this port 22d.
Bark this port 22d.
Swedser, hence, arrived at Glasgow 19th ult. Bark Tunners, Sweetser, nence, arrived as gow 19th uit.

Bark Veranda. Sorenson, sailed Irve. Cunderland 17th nilt. for Philadelphia.

Bark Achilles, Gallagher, was loading at Liverpout.
21st ult. for Philadelphia.

Brig C C Billings, Sherman, hence, arrived at Aspinwall 18th uit.

U S sohr Lenox, Nash, hence, arrived at New Yert.
6th inst. old inst.
Schr Astra. Cassidy, cleared at St John, NB, 31st ult, for Philadelphia.

CITY ITEMS.

A GREAT CLOTHING EMPORIUM. - Messrs. . Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under ayne's Hall, are now astonishing our citizens with their superb new Spring garments, both ready-made and made up to order. Their clothing is not only got up in the most stylish manner, and from the most elegant and desirable materials, but being at the head of their department, they are enabled to sell at very moderate prices. For an elegant suit go to Somers & Son's, by all means, and you will thank us for this timely hint. DEPLETING THE ALMSHOUSE.—It appears from the report submitted at a meeting of the Guardians of the Poor, on Monday, that the Almshouse now numbers 101 inmates less than it contained at he same time a year ago. This shows a gratifying

paupers would be greatly promoted if all who used Coal would buy it at the Coal Yard of Mr. W. W. Alter, Ninth street, above Poplar. Certainly a great deal of money could be saved in this way, and it is a wise proverb that says, "A penny saved is twopence Confections and Fruits.—For everything in the way of delicious Roasted Almonds, French Nauget, Fine Mixtures, Crystalized Fruits, and Superior Confections of all kinds, Mr. A. L. Vansant's stock, Ninth and Chestnut streets, is unequalled, and the same is true of his elegant Fruits,

enanas, pears, oranges, &c. He now exhibits, also, some rare specimens of hot-house cucumbers, nd fresh-picked strawberries. IMPORTANT "OPENING." - To-morrow Thursday) Messrs. Charles Oakford & Son, under the Continental Hotel, will have their first Opening of the season, of Ladies and Children's Fancy Goods. rush may be anticipated. SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.—Messrs. son), dealers in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, have just received a fresh supply of Smoked Salmon, of large size and elegant quality; also, spiced, of very fine flavor, to which we invite the at-

tention of our readers who appreciate quality in catering for the table. THE "PRIZE-MEDAL" SHIRT is the bestitting shirt of the age. It is cut by John F. Taggart, and sold at George Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, No. 610 Chestnut street. FINE MILITARY GOODS, embracing swords ashes, belts, epaulets, &c., suitable for Army and Navy officers, can be had in greatest excellence at Oakford & Son's, under the Continental Hotel. THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the ... entire stock of Silver-Plated Wars and House-furnishing Goods of the late firm of E. W. Carryl & Co., will hereafter conduct the business at the old stand, No. 716 Chestnut street, and respectfully, solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the late firm. The stock will be sold very cheap for cash to close the business. ap8-4t WILMINGTON, NEWARK, TRENTON. Washington, Albany, Troy, and all other small cor-

poration notes, and most all private checks, received at par for cigars, tobacco, pipes, &c., wholesale and retail, at Dean's Cigar Store, 335 Chestnut street. SOMETHING LIKE A THUNDER-STORM.-